FOR WAY STATIONS SOUTH OF ANNAPOAIS

Loave at 6 and 6.20 a. m., and at 2.30 and L40 p. m.

FOR ANYAPOLIS.

Leave at 6.20 and 7.30 a. m., and 4.35 p. n

To train to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

OF SURDAY.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7. 22 a.u. and 2.50 and 7.50 p. m.

FOR WAY BEATTONS.

Leave at 7. 10 a. m. and 4. 50 p. m.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7.50 a. m. and 3.0 p. m.

Sunday, at 7.50 p. m. only, connecting On Sunday, at 7.50 p.

On Sunday, at 7.50 p.

On Sunday, Sunday, Sunday, Sunday, Sunday, Perkersburg, Sunday, Sunday,

NOTICE TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS. E OLD AND DIRECT LINE ENTIRELY COM-STAGING ENTIRELY DISCONTINUED:

os MILES HONTER AND S HOUSE GUICKER
THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
On and after MONDAY, September 25, the old and favorite line from WARLINGTON, via FREDRRICKESURGO, to RICHEMORD, will be run
TWICE DAILY, (Sunday nights excepted,) as follows:

TWICE DALLY, (Sunday nights exceptes,) as re-covers the fast and commedious steamer KEPPORT. Captain Frank Hollingshead, and C. VANDER-HI-IT. Captain A. L. Collasary, will leave the wharf, too of Sixth streat, Weatington, who dally, (sun-day nights excepted) at 7 s. m., and 3.45 p. m., arriving at Aquis Creek by 10.98 a. m., and 12.36 arriving at College and the Sixth Sixth Sixth Sixth Sixth Land, these by the Richmond, Fredericks-ung, and Potomes Hallroad, now suitrely con-pleted, to Richmond, arriving there at 2.20 p. m., and d.200 a. m., affording ample time for dising in Hichmond, and making connections with the

Og SUNDAYS leave WASHINGTON at 7 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND

TIME TABLE.

amencing MONDAT, December 19th, 1864,
will leave depot, corner of Broad street
vachington avenue, as follows:
rose Train at 4.05 a. m., (Mondays exd), for Balliurors and Washington, stopping
limington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace,
tean, Perryman's, and Magnolis.

Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolis. Way Mail Train at 5.15 a. m., (Sandays excepted,) for Baitimore, stopping at all regular stations, connecting with Delaware railroad willinging for Milford, Salisbury, and interme-wilmingion for Milford, Salisbury, and interme-

Wilmington for Millord, mainterly, and intermediate stations. at 1.15 p. m., (Sundays excepted.) for Haltimore and Washington, atopping at Chester, Wilmington, Kikton, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Repress Train at 2.50 p. m., (Sundays excepted.) for Baltimore and Washington, stepping at Wilmington, Newark, Rikton, Northessi, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Magnolia.

High: Express at 11.15 p. m., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, (only to take Baltimore and Washington passengers,) Wilmington, Swarts, Riktion, Northeast, Persyrille, and Harre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe will take the Passengers to: 2010, 15 a. m. train, ACOMMODATION TRAINS—Stopping at all actions between Philadelphia and Wilming-

Tany Philadelphia at 11.00 a. m., 4.00, 5.30
Lawr Philadelphia at 11.00 a. m., 4.00, 5.30
Lawrenger Philadelphia at 11.00 a. m., 4.00, 5.30
and 10.00 p. m. The 4.00 p. m. train esunceta
with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Lawrenger Wilmington at 7.16 and 9.50 a. m., 2.30

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORR—
Lawre Wilmington at 12 m., 4.34, 6.33 and 9.54 CHRSTER FOR PHILADRLPHIA—Leave Ches. er at 6, 15, 10, 14 a. m., 12, 35, 3, 15, 4, 54, 7, 20

ter at 8, 15, 10, 14 a. m., 12, 35, 3, 15, 4, 54, 7, 28 and 8, 05 p. m.

Express Train at 4, 05 a. m. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Williamiteton, Perrywille, Havre-de-Grace, Absrdesn, Perryman's Marchine Ma

ville, Havre-de-Oraes, Aberdeen, Perryman's and Magnolia.

Might Express at 11, 15 p. m. for Haltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, for Baltimore and Washington passengers, | Wilmington, Hewark, Ekton, Morth-East, Perryville and Hewark, Ekton, Morth-East, Perryville and Magnon and Way Stations.

Accommodation Train at 10 p. m. for Wilmington, and Way Stations.

Maltimore at 9. 25 p. m., stopping at Harra-de Grase, Perryville and Wilmington, also stops at Ekton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia at 6, 30 PROM BALTIMORR TO PHILADELPHIA.

FROM BALTIMORR TO PHILADELPHIA.

Lave Baltimore 8.25 s. m., Way Mail; 1.10

p. m., Express; 9.25 p. m., Way Train; 0.35

p. m., Express; 9.25 p. m., Express,

p. m., Express; 9.25 p. m., Express,

Leave Chester at 8.6. a. m., 1.60 and 11.60

Leave Wilmington at S. R. 9. 40 a. m., 2.25, 4.65 and 12.25 p. m. FREIGHT TRAIN, with passenger car at-tached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 7.55 p. m., janli H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

Daily National Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1866.

NO. C5.

The Official Advertisements of all the Executive Departments of the Government are Published in this Paper by Authority of THE PRESIDENT.

BAILBOADS. GREAT PENNSYLVANIA BOUTS TO SORTE AND WEST. FOUR DAILY TRAINS.

WINTER SCHEDULE: ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 20, 1865, train will run as follows:

| Enry Wash'n. Leave Bailo
Express Mail	...	6.20 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
Fast Line	...	8.20 a.m.	12.10 p.m.
Pittsburgh and Rris Ex	4.40 p.m.	7.29 p.m.	
Pittsburgh and Elmira Ex 7.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.		

TWO TRAINS ON SUNDAY, Leaving Washington at 3.30 and 7.30 p. m. SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS. LOW PARE AND QUICK TIME.

Care run through from Sallthore to Pitte-Sargi, Rete of Rimirs, without change.

Sargi, Rete of Rimirs, without change.

The Televies and any information apply at the Research and Route, corner of Pennsylvania assume seancy franta. Route, corner of Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willards' Hotel, Washington.

Superintendent N. C. E. B. J. WILKINS.

Passenger and Televia Agent.

JEO, GILLETT, Passenger Agent. 2020-17

1864 ARRANGEMENTS 1864

BRW TORK LINES. THE CAMDES AND AMBOY AND PHILADEL PHIA AND TRESTON RAILROAD COMPA PROM PHILADRIPHIA TO NEW YORK

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF AND KRISHINGTON DEPOT,

PMILADRIPHIA AND NEW YORK LINES. Leave Walnut street wharf at 6 and 8 a.m., 13 m., and 2 p. m. Leave Keasington Depot at 11.15 a. m., 2.50, 4.20 and 4.40 p. m., and 12.50 a. m. (night.) The 6.45 p. m. line runs daily; (all others, Sundays excepted.)

NEW YORK AND PHILADRIPHIA LINES. p. m., From foot of Cortland street at 7, 8, and 19 m. m., 13 m., 4 and 6 p. m., and 13 night. 13 no 5 p. m. line rans s. liy (all others, San-days excepted.)

PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1863.

A Section of the August Priladelphia and New York Lines.

PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1863.

1865 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1865 PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.

Ou and after MONDAY, October 16, 1868, train will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner o Wa Mington and Liberty streets, Pitisburgh, Pa The following the state of the

dolphia for New York, Boaton, and intermentational points.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily except and any, at 6.50 a.m., stopping at all regular staticas between Pittaburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on the Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania Raliroad, Mensburg and Gresson Raliroad, and Hollidayaburg Branch, PITTSBURGH AND RIE MAIL, daily except at 7.50 a.m., stopping only at Consand Grescon Railroad, and Hollishyaburg Branch. PITTSBURGH AND ERIE MAIL, daily except Runday, at 1.00 a. m., stopping only at Consmanyl, Guillton, alloon, and all principal sixtlens, the statement of Harrisharg for Zow York, Baittmore, and Washington. Sailt (except Santon, and the Constant of Harrisharg for Zow York, Baittmore, and Washington on the Sailt (except Santon bedieve Dennis and Sailt (except Santon bedieve Dennis and Sailt (except Santon bedieve Dennis Sailt (except Santon bedieve Dennis Sailt (except S

routs.

JOHNTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily (except Sunday) at 4.35 p. m., stopping at regular
stations between Pittaburg and Consmangh, and
connecting at libairveille intersection with trainon the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania
vallocation.

on the Indiana Branch and West Pennayivants all roads.

EAST LINS, daily, except Sunday, at 9, 50 p. m., stopping only at Conamagh, Callissan, 3, 10 p. m., stopping only at Conamagh, Callissan, Callissan, Maryavilla, Harriaburg, Middislowa, Lancaster, and Downingtown, making connection at Harrichner for New York, Battimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia for New York, Bestern and intermediate points. Sisopling cars run through in this train to Philadelphia and to New York on the Allentown route.

First Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 9, 48 s. m. Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 9, 48 s. m. Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 9, 59 p. m.

Fourth Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 6, 50 p. m.

Accommodation for Penn Station, stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Penn, at 18, 50 p. m.

The Chorch Train leaves Wall's Station every all stations between Pilisburgh and Penn, at 18.50 p. m.
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 2.05 a. m., and arriving in Pilisburgh at 10.05 a. m. Reitzning leaves Pilisburgh at 11.200 p. m., and arrives at Wall's Station at

١	2.00 p. m.
1	Returning Trains arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:
	Mail
1	Fast Line 2.00 a. m.
ı	First Wall's Station Accommodation, 5.26 a.m.
1	Penn Accommodation 7.00 a.m.
J	Second Wall's Station Accommodation 8.50 a. m.
	Johnstown Accommodation 16.05 a. m.
	Pittsburgh & Erie Mail 12.50 p. m.
	Baltimore Express 1.30 p. m.
	Third Wall's Station Accommodation 2.05 p. m.
	Philadelphia Express 2.50 p. m.
	Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation 6.00 p. m.
1	Altoons Accommodation and Emigrant 10.30 p. m.
1	An Agent of the Excelstor Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the
	depot, take up checks and deliver baggage to any
	part of the city. Office No. 410 Pann street, open
1	day and night, where all orders for the move-
	ment of passengers and baggage will receive
	prompt attention.
	Baltimore express will arrive with Philadel-
	phia express at 2.30 p. m. on Mondays.
	NOTICE In case of loss the Company will
	hold themselves responsible for passaged bear
	gage only, and for an amount not exceeding \$100. W. H. BECKWITH, Agent,
	W. H. BECKWITH, Agent,
1	At the Panusylvania Central Ratiroad Passenger
	Sistion, on Liberty and Washington streets.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAIL-INOTON AND ALEXANDRIA TO RICHMOND AND LYNCHURGE

AND LYNCHMURG.

On and after PRIDAT, September 1, 1865, the trains on this road will run as follows:

TRAINS 60UTM.

Leave Washingtonia 7 A. m. and 5.30 p. m.

Leave Meanafria at 7 A. m. and 5.30 p. m.

Leave Gordon-ville at 12.50 p. m. and 5.60 m.

Arrivo is Hishmonds at 5. p. m. and 6.6 m.

Arrivo at Lynchburg at 5.50 p. m. and 6.6 m.

TRAINS NORTH.

Leave Relationed at 7 a. m. and 7.15 p. m.

Leave Gordon-ville at 12.50 p. m. and 1.20 a. m.

Arrive at Meanafria at 4.65 p. m. and 2.50 a. m.

Arrive at Machington at 4.50 p. m. and 4.50 a. m.

Arrive at Machington at 4.50 p. m. and 4.50 a. m.

Arrive at Machington at 4.50 p. m. and 4.50 a. m.

Arrive at Machington at 4.50 p. m. and 4.50 a. m.

Arrive at Machington at 1.50 p. m. arriving in Alexandria at 4 a.

m., arriving in Gordon-ville at 11.35 p. m., arriving in Alexandria at 8 p. m.

Through treight train leaves Alexandria at 3 a. m., arriving in Livandria at 1.6 p. m.

Leaves Lynchburg at 5.30 a. m., arriving in Alexandria from Washington, and the 6.65 a.

Passengers by the 8.40 a. m. and 7.15 p. m.

Irains from Lynchburg, and the 7 a. m. and 7.15 p. m.

Irains from Lynchburg, and the 7 a. m. and 7.15 p. m.

Irains from Lynchburg, and the 7 a. m. and 7.15 p. m.

Irains from Lynchburg, and the 7 a. m. and 7.15 p. m.

Irains from Richmond connect with trains at Washington for all parts of the Morth and West.

West.
This route has the advantage over all others by
having a continuous rail from New York to
Lynchburg, 400 miles.
It also passes through Fairfax, Buil Run, Manassan, Bristow, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Cuipeper, Orange, and Gordensville, where many
of the great battles of the late rebellion were
fought.

Washington; aise, at the corner of Pirst and C streets.
Trains leave the corner of Pirst and C streets.
W. H. McCAFFERTY.
General Superintendent.
J. M. BOADIS,
ecs-if General Passunger Agent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASH.

ow run as follows, vis : FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars, Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7.50 s. m., and ila. Leave daily (except Sunday) at 11.18 a.m., and

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 11.15 a.m., and 4.55 p. m. FOR PHILADRIPHIA,
Leave daily (except Sanday) at 7.36 and 11.15 a.m., and 4.55 and 7.50 p. m.
ON SUNDAT.
Leave for New Tork at 8.30 p. m. only.
Leave for Philadelphia at 7.50 p. m. only.
Sleeping cars for Slow York on 7.50 p. m. train
daily, except Sanday, On Sunday, train and
alsoping car run only to Philadelphia, New York, er
Sanday, train and the Shation office at all
hours in the day, as well as at the new office in
the American Telegraph building, Pannaylynania
avenue, between Four-and-a-haif and Sixth
streets.

avenue, between Fenr-and-a-Haif and Hixth streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio railroad advertisement for schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West. W.P. Saltim, Master of Transportation, L. M. OOLR, General Ticket Agent, OZO. R. KOOTE, Arent, Washington.

WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, AND GEORGETOW BAILBOAD COMPANY.

CAPPUAL STOCK, \$500,000-SHARM, \$100 BACK BOARD OF DURROTORS:
Babert W. Lasham. Rag. of New York city.
Joseph B. Stewart, Esq., of Washington, D. C.
Frederick P. Stanton, Esq., of Washington, D. C.
Leonard Huyck, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

President—Robert W. Latham, Req. Becretaty—Joseph B. Siewart, Req. Treasure—Leonard Huyek, Req. Reperiateding Agent and Recording try—Oscar A. Sievana.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TO NEW YORK.

ASSETT - MORGAR, RHINGHART & CO.,
Cer. Eleventus at and Pone. Are.,
south side, and foot of G street,
Washington, D. C
BOWEN, BRO. & CO.,
Alexandria, Va.,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
Re17-If S6 West street, New York. NEW YORK

STRANSHIP COMPANY, (OLD LINE,)

NEW YORK, ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C. OCEAN STEAMERS BALTIMORE, RESECCA CLYDE, AND EMPIRE,

JEOHOE H. STOUT, MAY FLOWER, AND ANN ELLEA.

Regular Sailing Days TURSDAYS and FRI-DAYS, at 12m., from foot of High street, George-lown, and Fier 1b, East Eliver, (foot of Wall street,) New York.

For Treight or passage apply to— (D. P. HOUGHTON, Agent, foot of High street, Georgetown.

foot of Righ street, Georgetown.
M. RLDRIDGH & Co., Agents.
Prince Sirest Wharf, Alexandria,
Prince Sirest Wharf, Alexandria,
JAMIS HARD, Agent,
117 Wall Street, New York.
Freight received constantly and forwarded to
all parts of the country with dispatch, at lowest
alex.

Jeph

ESPEY & BURGDORFF,
CABINGT MAKERS AND UPHOLEFICHES.
We take this method of returning thanks to our
former friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us before the late fire on
Seventh street, at which they lost all their tools
and stock of materials, and beg leave to state that
they have issued the and store

We straight the state of the state of the their tools
that have issued the angulators, repair,
varnish all kinds of fertilune, put down expets,
&c., and to do all business connected with upholstering and house-furnishing, and in the best
manner and at the shortest notice. By stricts at
toution to business and mederate charges we
hope to merit a share of the public patronage.

REPET & BURGDORFF,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 13, 1868.

DOI: 10.

CARRIAGES!
OARRIAGES!
On hand a superior job of good and fashionable
CARRIAGES, of my own and northern make,

unch as BAROUGHER, BRETTE,
ROCKAWATS, BUGGIER, &r.
Prices reasonable, and work warranted. Repairing promptly attended to Carriague taken on storage.
ROBERT H. GLAHAM,
sop28-3m

National Republican

MONDAY EVENING::::::JAN. 8, 1866. GOVERNOR ANDREW'S VALEDIC

the executive department of the government of Massachusetts five years, delivered an eloquent valedictory address to the Legislature of that State in convention assembled, on Thursday last. The document is remarkable for its clearness and breadth of survey, and will exercise an important industree in modifying the political opinions of those who are seeking for "adds for reflection" in this present crisis of our political affairs. Governor Andrew's philosophy in respect to the position occupied by the States lately in rebellion may be found in the following passages: the executive department of the governmen

A "territory" of the United States is a possession, or dependency, of the United States, having mone of the distinctive, constitutional attributes of a State. A territory of the constitutional attributes of a State. A territory of the constitution of the constitutio State su rabelion. And it would be subject to the proper consequences of rebellion, both direct and incidental—among which may be that of military government, or supervision, by the nation, determinable only by the nation, at its own just discretion, in the due expersise of the rights of war. The power to put an end to its own life is not an attribute of a State of our Union. Nor can the Union put an end to its own life, save by an alteration of the national Countitation or by suf-

percuive now the national Union can by its own action, without the action or emission of the States, destroy the continuity of its own corporate life. It seems to me that the stream of life flows through both State and nation from a double source; which is a dis-tinguishing element of its vital power. Bo-centricity of motion is not death; nor is abnormal action organic change.

tingulating element of its vital power. Bocentricity of motion is not death; nor is
abnormal action organic change.

The position of the rabel States is fixed by
the Constitution, and by the laws or rights
of war. If they had conquered the Union,
they might have become independent, or
whatever else it might have been attpulated
they should become by the terms of an ultimate treaty of peace. But being conquered,
thay failed in becoming independent, and
they failed in accomplishing anything but
their own conquest. They were still States
being the still being conquered. But they
had lost their loyal organization as States,
lost their present possession of their political
and representative power in the Union.
Under the Constitution they have no means
nor power of their own to regain it. But the
science is provided for by that clause in the
Federal Constitution in which the Federal
Government guarantees a republican form of
government in every State. The regular and
formal method would be, therefore, for the
National Government to provide specially
for their reorganization.

Gov. Anonzew holds that the war has im-

natural justice, humanity, and the usages o

He expresses the opinion that the Govern-ment of the United States ought to require the people of those States to reform their

Guaranteeing to the people of color, now the wards of the nation, their civil rights

white population, by amendments, irrepeal-able in terms.

2. Regulating the elective franchise ac-cording to certain laws of universal application, and not by rules merely arbitrary, ca-pricious, and personal.

prictous, and personal.

3. Anoulling the ordinances of secession.

4. Disaffirming the rebel debt, and

5. To ratify the sinti-clavery amendment of the United States Constitution by their Legislatures.

In these questions save the fifth, he would have the vote of the people; and, while hon-oring the few who remained loyal during the rebellion, he does not regard the distinction between loyal and disloyal persons of the white race residing in the South during the rebellion as being, for present purposes, a practical distinction. He claims that we have as much right to demand guarantees for the future as we had to emancipate the slaves and suppress the rebellion. He would not allow the reorganization of the States to depend on the colored vote. He says:

pend on the colored vote. He says:

"If the popular vote of the white race is not to be had in favor of the guarantees justly required, then I am in favor of holding on just where we now are. I am not in favor of a surrender of the present rights of the Union to a struggle between a white majority aided by the freedmen, on the one hand, against a majority of the white race on the other. I would not consent, having rescued those States by arms from secession and rebellion, to turn them over to anarchy and chaos. I have, however, no doubt—none whatever...of our right to stipulate for colored suffrage. The question is one of statesmaship, not a question of constitutional limitation."

In reference to the President's policy, he

share in the benefits to be derived from the execution of the institutiff guranty of republican governments.

2. That our "republican form of governments" demands "The maintenance of equality between free citizens concerning civil minute, and the distribution of PRIVILINGER according to capacity and desert, and not according to the accidents of birth."

3. That people of African descent," not less than people of the white race are included within the category of the subjects and eitisens of the United States.

4. That, in the distribution of political power, under our form of government, "nearment is neither the evidence of right nor the ground of disfranchisement," so that

5. That the disfranchisement of free citisens, for the cause of "descent," or for any reason other than law and disqualification, as by non-residence, immaturity, arime, or want rights.

GOV. BULLOCH'S ELOQUENCE.

ene of the most eloquent orators of that or from his inaugural, delivered on Saturday

attest this:

OUR RATTLE FLAGS.

I have already made allusion to the return and formal delivery of the battle flags of Massachusetts. For this imposing ceremony my henored and eminent predecessor selected a historic day...the 23d of December...thus happily associating the close of his own arduous and distinguished administration through the whole period of the war with the final triumph of freedom on this continent, and with the advent of the earliest apseties of freedom to the shores of New Magland. With the same considerate kindness that through four years signalized his relations to our soldiers, he summoned the surviving veterans to gather once more around their tattered banners, in grand reunion, and to bear them in solemn procession to their resting place among the archives of the State.

In prompt obedience to the call, once

union, and to bear them in solemn procession to their resting place among the archives of the State.

In prompt obedience to the call, once more, and for the last time, these faithful men, under their tried commanders, rallied to their colors—two hundred and forty-one in number, and representing ous hundred and sixty-tree engagements—to fulfill this pleasing yet mournful duty. In storm and aunshine, in success and in repulse, they had carried those banners through twelve hostile States. In the hour of utmost need, they, before all others, had planted them on the national capitol, staining on the way with the life-blood of some the payement of a city in rebellion. They had carried them with Hooker to the summit of Lookout Mountain, and had fixed them with Strong and Shaw on the ramparts of Wagner. With Burnside they had crossed the mountains of Tennessee, and had sheltered the hearthstone of Andrew Johnson. With Butler they had forced the channel of the Mississippi and proclaimed law and order in the city of the crosseent. In all the campaigns of the Eastclaimed law and order in the city of the crescent. In all the campaigns of the East— In Sherman's grand march—with Banks at Port Hadson—with Grant at Vicksburg.

had carried the battle-stage of Massachusetts with unyleiding devotion and national renown.

And now, and here: proudly they bore them, for the long sought triumph at last had come. Fondly they bore them, for four long sears the cherished objects of a soldier's love. Reverently they bore them, in graitude to that protecting Providence which had brought them safely through the storm of war. Sadly they hore them, for from under their blood-stained folds many a noble comrade had ascended to Heaven. Their task is done. And daily, as the flage shall remain in your Doric vestibule, the veterans shall throug to gaze once more on the familiar symbols, "fighting their battles o'er," and recalling to willing ears the varied experience of their long campaigns.

It is worthy the dignity of the State to reverence these martial memories; it is her interest to maintain these military lessons; and it should be her grateful duty to transmit to the coming generations these mementoes of the great Battle for Freedom. And since in their present position they will be itable to wear and waste from the exposure, or to be injured by thoughtless hands, I have the honor to recommend that a generous appropriation be made for their preservation beneath the dome of the State House, in such a manner as shall insure their safety, while they shall always be accessible to the public inspection.

MASSACEURETTS AND YME UNION.

In this communication I have thought it

while they shall always be accessible to the public inspection.

"If the popular vote of the white race is not to be had in favor of the guarantes just. If y required, then I am in favor of holdingon just where we now are. I am not in favor of a surrender of the present rights of the Union to a struggle between a white majority aided by the freedmen, on the one hand, against a majority of the white race on the other. I would not consent, having rescued those States by arms from secession and rebellion, to turn them over to anarchy and chaos. I have, however, no doubt—none whatever—of our right to stipulate for colored suffrage. The question is one of statesmanship, not a question of constitutional limitation."

In reference to the President's policy, he speaks approvingly, to this extent:

So long as the States recently in rebellion

The question is one of statesmanship, not a question of constitutional limitation."

In reference to the President's policy, he speaks approvingly, to this extent:

"If he has assisted the people to reorganiss their Legislatures, and to re-establish the machinery of local State government, though the other Legislatures, and to re-establish the machinery of local State government, though the rights of human nature or of civil government of Congress had prescribed it, still, it has permitted the people to record the who are thus deprived should into the works and ways of loysly, to exhibit their temper of mind, and to "show show are thus deprived should into the works and ways of loysly, to exhibit their temper of mind, and to "show who are thus deprived should into the works and ways of loysly, to exhibit their temper of mind, and to "show who are thus deprived should into the works and ways of loysly, to exhibit their temper of mind, and to "show who are thus deprived should into the works and ways of loysly, to exhibit their temper of mind, and to "show who are thus deprived should into the works and ways of loysly, to exhibit their temper of mind, and to "show the arms of the United States. The relation to the works and ways of loysly, to exhibit their temper of mind, and to "show the arms of the United States. The relation to the works and ways of loysly, to exhibit their temper of mind, and to "show the population, it is vain to expect they will be supported in their claim by the laws and by the arms of the United States. The relation to the works and ways of loysly, to exhibit their temper of mind, and to "show the rights of human nature or of civil government, or of mind and to "show the rights of human nature or of civil government, or of mind the day of these routes and perturbed the works and ways of loysly, to exhibit their temper of mind, and to "show the rights of human nature or of civil government, or of mind the day of the works and the continue to be unjust to half their own people for the sourc

the dangerous rights of war has not affected its brain. It has shown that the danger of despotic centralism, or of central despotian is safely over."

Governor Andrew advocates a reading and a writing qualification for voters, and opposes the proposition that representation in Congress should be based upon the number of electors, on the ground that eivil social to findividuals, and the basis of voters would give States with a large proportion of male give States with a large proportion of male population a larger political power than they are justly entitled to. The main portion of the argument of the address is summed up in the following propositions:

1. All the people of the rebel States must share in the bonefits to be derived from the execution of the audress is summed up in the following propositions:

2. That our "republican form of governments."

2. That our "republican form of government" demands "The maintenance of equiality demands "The maintenance of equiality to the second of the citizents concerning civil mounts, and the distribution of variations of the second of the citizents concerning civil mounts, and the distribution of variations, we will enter upon the responsibilities which have been assigned to us.

blast, and Gen. SCHENCE, one of the candi dates, made a speech at Columbus on Tuesda

blast, and Gen. Schence, one of the candidates, made a speech at Columbus on Tuesday evening, in which he said:

You will find that Compress will stand by the President and the President by Compress, and the difficulties that the President by Compress, and the difficulties that the President by Compress, and the difficulties that he will only the content of the Senate when it was purposed to be send there, in the prayer fourthern span then to estand there, in the prayer the senate that he will not open the estale; and I am too ware of the sarrest desire of Congress to effect the same result not be believe that they foo will work together, and with the President, to the same sed. The President provisional governments, I do not think, have developed that condition of lorally, that disposition to keep the peace and abide by their distant that we had reason to expect from the beginning. It has seemed to me that there has been a great deal of noncentical taik about the condition of it. I have held that the people of the foothers flates. I have never troubled myself as to whether they were in the Union or out of it. I have held that the people of the foother flates. I have never troubled myself as to whether they were in the Union or out of it. I have held that the people of the foother than to manifest amfained devotion to the country, to adopt each laws, organic and municipal, as will give security against any repetition of the alterny at a congress than Congress that congress that Congress and the President of votalities that these terms about the compliant of the Allermined Modern Wisdoms.

Modern Wisdoms.

Modern Wisdom.

I hav finally cum tew the konklusion their there sint truth enuff in the world, just now, to do the bissiness with, and if sum kind uv kompromise cant be had, the devil might as well step in and run the consarn at onst.

I always advise short sermons, espekhly on a hot Sunday. If a minister kant strike ile in boreing 40-minutes, he has either got a peor gimblet, or size he is a boreing in the rong place.

ile in boreing 40-minutes, he has either got a poor gimblet, or elso he is a boreing in the rong plase.

Dont tell the world yure sorrows, enny more than you would tell them yure shame.

Philosophers are like gravoyards. they take all things just as they cum, and give them a decent burial and a suitable epirt. Enny body kan tell whare lightning structuralist, but it takes a smart man tew find out where it is around the structure that the structure of the struct

is one of the differences between larning and wisdom.
Sailors heve the led for the purpose of finding the bottom—not for the purpose of finding the bottom—not for the purpose of going there—it is just so with advise: men should ask for it, not so mutch for the pupose of following it as for the purpose of strengthening their own plans.

There is menov so mutch learning and impudence they wouldn't hesitate tew criticize the song ov a bird.

I hav seen men as full of indecision as an old harn, alwas reddy but didn't know edactly which way to pitch.

There is sum folks whose thoughts kant be controled—they are like twins, they kant be had, nor they kant be stopped.

Most anybody kan write poor sense, but there aint but few that kan write good non-sense—and it almost takes an eddykated man tew appreciate it after it is writ.

ew appreciate it after it it writ.

Josu Billings. Washington City Post Office—Arriva and Esparture of Mails.

m., 2d. Due at 6.15 p. m., closes at 4.30 a.

m. 2d. Due at 6.15 p. m., departs at 6.45 p.
m., closes at 5 p. m.

The Southern Mail, for Richmond, Petersburg, Raleigh, Wilmington, N. C., and other points South, via O. and A. R. R., lst. Due at 7 a. m., departs at 7 a. m., closes at 6 a.

m. 2d. Due at 4 p. m. departs at 8.30 p. m., closes at 7 p. m.

Fredericksburg Mail, via Aquia Creek, embracing the Northern Neek of Virginia and intermediate points between Fredericksburg and Richmond, Va., Due at 3.30 p. m., departs at 3 p. m., closes at 6 a. m.

Annapolis Mail., lst. Due at 11 a. m., departs at 3 p. m., closes at 2 p. m. 2d. Due at 6.15 p. m., departs at 6.15 a. m., closes at 4.30 a. m.

Alexandria, Va., Mail., lst. Due at 6 a. m., departs at 6 a. m., departs at 5 a. m., closes at 5 p. m., closes

Rockville, Md., Mail—Due at 6 p. m., de parts at 7 a. m., closes at 6.50 a. m. Port Tobacco, Piscataway, and Duffield Mail—Due on Monday, Weinerday, and Fri-day, at 7 p. m. Departs on Tseeday, Thri-day, and Saturday, at 7 a. m. Closes at 6.30 a. m. on those days. Upper Mariboro', Md., Mail—Due at 3 p. m., daily, departs at 8 a. m., closing at 6.30 a. m.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN IS

BATCHELOR'S NEW

YEAR.

Oh, the Spring bath less of brightness Every year.
And the soow a ghaetiler whiteness, Every year;
For do anumer blossome quicken, Nor does autimn fruitage thicken As It did—the seasons alcken Every year.

It is growing cold and colder Every year, And I feel that I am older Every year; And my Indea are less clastic, And my Inner not so plastic— Yea, my habits grow monastic Every year.

'Tie becoming bleak and bleaker Every year. And my hopes are waxing weaker Every year. Cars I now for merry daucing, or for eyes with passion glancing t Love is less and less entrancing Every year.

Oh, the days that I have equandered Every year. And the friendships rudely sundered Every year! Of the time that might have twined me, Until time to death resigned me, My infirmities remind me Every year.

Bad and end to look before us Svery year.

With a heavier shadow o'er us Every year!

To behold such bloscom faded, And to know we might have made it An immortal garland, besided Round the year.

Many a spectral, beckening finger, Year by year, Chides me that so long I linger, Chides me that so long I linger,
Year by year;
Every early comrate elseping
In the churchyard, whitner, weeping, Year by year. Miles O'RELLY

a Church Debt was Paid-A

Game of Bluff in the Pulpit.

Not long since an eminent divine in the State of Illinois (it won't do to mention dates, places or names) visited a distant town for the purpose of preaching a dedicatory sermon in a new church! Court was in seasion, and on Baturday evening the Judge and lawyers congrega'd together in a room and amused themselves by card-playing and story-telling. The divine, at the request of F., a lawyer, visited the room. Coming upon them so suddenly, they were unable to hide the cards and whisty. The divine looked on awhile, and then, raising his hat, invited the junitement to attend church the next day and laar him preach. This they agreed to do, and Sunday found Judge and lawyers sealed in the "amen corner."

and Sunday found Judge and lawyers seated in the "amen corner."

The sermon over, the minister announced: "Friends, the citizene of this town have built a fine church. There is still fifteen hundred dollars due. We propose to raise it by subscription to-day, and (eyeing the Judge) I go one hundred dollars. Whe goes better?"

The Judge, glancing at the lawyers, slowly responded;

esponded:
"I see your hundred."
"Thank you, brother," says the divine.
Will any one raise it?" (looking at lawyer No. 1.)

The lawyer saw he was in for it, and quistly responded:

"I go a hundred blind," and so on through

"I go a hundred blind," and so on through
the lis.

The divine raked down both the bar and
the money, until the scene closed by a shrift
and sharp voice, amouncing, "I see the last
hundred and 'call' you."

Our readers can imagine the astonishment
of that congregation.

We venture to say, however, that those
lawyers will not soon invite the divine to
witness a "social game of poker," where
usen "see" sach other, "go it blind," and
"call" the hand.

PARETA'S company, which has travele

cons :erably the last few months, is called "Parepa-telic."

[CIRCULAR.]

WAMHINGTON, December, 1868.

Every one complains of the extertion and imposition practiced upon the people of this city in the matter of fuel, but no one propuese a remedy. A number of gentlemen associated with no own a valuable colliery is Schoylkill county. Fean-sylvania, producing now over 60,000 tona a year, of the best quality of white and red sak anfarcite coal. The machinery and appliances are complete. Upon this property we propose to organize a company with a capital of \$500,000, divided thio; burley though the country and the sake of \$10 cash. The bolder of such whare of stock to be sufflied to a ton of cost such year at prime cost, and to the share of the profits on the sake of the quality of the parties. [CIRCULAR.]

leng. H. D. Occis. Seq. 1. Vannescock, neg., and Z. C. Robbies, Seq. 2. Cash and dea5-U

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT THE subscriber has obtained from the Orphana'.
Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, teletre of administration on the personal estate of William A. Grace, late of Washington city, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of December user; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.